ROBBERIES ON THE WEST SIDE. & RETIRED MERCHANT LOSES HIS DIAMOND PIN-A WOMAN WHO AIDED A THIEF-ATTACKING AN

OLD WOMAN AT HER OWN DOOR. Two highway robberies were reported yesterday from the Twenty-second Police Precinct. Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning George Post, a retired merchant, living at No. 1,519 Breadway, was attacked by two highwaymen while walking in Forty-fifth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves., and robbed of a diamond pin valued at \$1,200. The and robbed of a diamond pin valued at \$1,200. The assault was so anexpected and so violent that it completely took Mr. Post by surprise. One of the men, who had been approaching him from behind without attracting his attention, suddenly struck him a violent blow on the breast, while the other seized his arm. Before the surprised man had time to make an entery or defend himself, the assatiants ran away, and Mr. Post, glancing down his tern and crumpled shart-front saw that he had been robbed of his diamond by. The men were still in sight, and ramped sair. The men were still in sight, and he followed them as fast as his legs could carry him toward Seventh-ave., shouting "stop thie!"

at the top of his voice.

Two men who had just came out from the houses Nos. 210 and 211 Forty-fifth-st, made an attempt to trip up the thieves with the umbrellas but faded, and the robbers turned into Broadway. Au old colored man there attempted to stop them, but ineffectually, and although the street was filed with people who were made aware of the trouble by Mr. Poets cries and gestures, no one ventured thereafter to assist him, and the robbers, turning up Forty-axth-st, and into Sixth-ave., were soon lost to sight. Mr. Post returned, exhausted and indiguant, to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and there reported his loss. The pin was a cluster of "old mine" diahis loss. The pin was a cluster of "old mine" dia-monds, and highly valued by him. Officers were to look up the persons who had witnessed of the thieves in order to obtain a full description of them. Both were young men, tall and dressed in dark clothes.

and dressed in dark clothes.

Tweive hours before this occurrence at half past eight Friday evening, another brutal outrage of the same character had been committed within half a dozen blocks of the scene of the assult on Mr. a dozen blocks of the scene of the assault on Mr. Post. A defenceless old woman was knocked down upon her own doorstep, and robbed of the savings of half a ble-time, which she carried about her. The robbers were two in number. The facts were these: Mrs. Caroline Jones, a woman over sixty years, who lives at 737 Tenthave., with her son, an employe in a Ninth Avenue packing house, was returning from a visit to her son-in-law in Filty-first-st., and found two years waiting at her door. One who was from a visit to her son-in-law in Firty-first-st., and found two men waiting at her door. One, who was outside, opened it to tet Mrs. Jones pass. Inside, another seized her by the threat in the dark, and stifling her cries with one hand, threw her on the floor with such violence as to stan her partly. The blow bruised her cheek. With the aid of the other man, who had entered the hallway and closed the door, he searched her pockets, and finding nothing there, tore her clothes from her body. Mrs. Jones carried in a belt strung about her waist a bag containing some old family jewelry and \$400 in bills which she had been unable to deposit in a bank, and of the existence of which she did not think any one beside herseif was aware. The thieves k lew of it, however, and securing the bag, ran away, leaving the woman helpless and exhausted in the hall. When the neighbors had been roused the robbers had escaped, Mrs. Jones was prostrated yesterday with fear lest meighbors had been roused the robbers had escaped,
Mrs. Jones was prostrated yesterday with fear lest
the thieves should return for her bank-books, which
she carried in her boson at the time of the assault.
The thieves in their haste overlooked these. A
TRIBUNK reporter found Mrs. Jones at her house
lest evening and obtained from her an account of

I had been over on the west side, and was com-"I had been over on the west side, and was coming back alone. I had \$4.00 with me, most of it being in bills, and a little silver. I entered the door at about \$6.30 p. m. Two men seemed to be waiting for me at the entrance. One of them, a dark man of middle height, opened the door, and the other closed it behind me. Then they sprang upon me, choked me and threw me to the floor. They tried my pecket first, and tore my dether off to find the money. They took the helt. clothes off to find the money. They took the belt and also my jewelry. They were so quick that I could hardly notice their features. "I had made no mention of the fact that I had

Than made no mention of the fact that I had the money, and yet the men must have known it, for they were lying in wait for my return. My son and his wife were sitting in our room. They heard my cries, and my son came down and took me up stairs. The men ran through the yard and out the back way, evidently being acquainted with the premises. The detectives arrested one of our family friends to-day, but my son had him discharged this evening. He could not have been guilty of the assault. The police have another man, whose description resembles one of the robbers. He is stupidly intoxicated, and will be

amined when he becomes sober."
While George E. Phelan, of No. 439 West Twenty-While George E. Phelan, of No. 439 West I wenty-third-st., was passing through West Twenty-liftnest., between Seventh and Eighth-aves, at 2-30 a.m., yesterday, he was approached by a young man, who asked him for 10 cents. He handed the stranger the money, whereupon he was struck a violent blow in the face and felled to the sidewalk. The man held his hand over Mr. Phelan's mouth and shouted to a warm, who was waiting across the street for to a weman, who was waiting across the street, for assistance. She ran over, and throwing herself on assistance. She ran over, and throwing herself on Mr. Phelan, held him until the man had railed his pockets and seemed \$3. She then made her escape, the man helding Mr. Phelan until she was out of sight. He then attempted to get away, but the cries of Mr. Phelan attracted the attention of Officer Price, of the Twenty-ninh Precinct, who secured the robber and took him to the station, where he gave his name as James L. Simpson, of No. 249 Elizabeth-st. He James L. Simpson of No. 249 Elizabeth-st. He was arraigned before Justice Smith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and pleading not guilty, was held in default of \$2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He refused to divulge the name of

REVENGE OF A CONVICTS FRIENDS. A YOUNG WOMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN POI-

SONED FOR TESTIFYING AGAINST A BURGLAR. Sarah Walsh, the young woman who is said to have been maliciously poisoned by a neighbor Friday evening, returned to her home at No. 74 Henryst., yesterday afternoon from the Chambers Street Hospital. She had suffered greatly during the might, but had improved in the course of the morna careful analysis of the water which she drank and which was at first supposed to contain antimony. This supposition proved to be false, and then the water was tested with a view to finding traces of arsenic or mercury. Up to a late false, and then the water was tested with a view to inding traces of arsenic or mercury. Up to a late hour last night, however, no satisfactory result had been reached. Dr. Wright told a Thibuxe reporter that in his opinion the inflammation of the patient's tissues could only have been produced by a strong

dose of a metallic poison.

The account of the poisoning given by Captain Petty of the Seventh Precinct Police Station is as follows: Nelhe Winterbottom, a married woman, separated from her husband, and rented apartments with her sister, Sarah Walsh, at No. 74 Henry-st., a short time ago. Both were hard-working women, and earned a scant livelihood as doll-dressers. At the beginning of the month they chanced to see a man lowering a number of clocks, by means of a cord, into the vault under the tenement in which they lived. This man was Charles Smith, alias Pat they lived. This man was Charles Smith, alias Pat Maguire, a notorious thief, and the clocks were the proceeds of a burglary committed at Bachelor's jewelry store, in the Bowery. Maguire was arrested a few days later by Captain Petty, who, on learning that the two women had witnessed the incident mentioned, caused them to be subpensed for the prosecution. So reluctant were the girls in testifying in the case that the Captain was obliged to threaten them with the House of Detention. Maguire was meanwhile released on bail. A few days later, Mrs. Winterbottom visited Captain Petty and complained that one Docherty. bail. A few days later, Mrs. Winterbottom visitee Cantain Petty and complained that one Doenerty a friend of Magnire, who occupied the floor above her rooms, had first used threats to intimidate her and had finally attacked her in a dark passage and beaten her severely. Acting upon the Captain's ad vice, Mrs. Winterbottom caused the arrest of Doch erty on a charge of assault and battery. Owing however, to some misunderstanding, the prisoner erty on a charge of assault and battery. Owing, however, to some misunderstanding, the prisoner was discharged and returned home, only to continue the persecution of the sisters. He succeeded in turning many of their neighbors against them. A few days before the trial of Maguire, Mrs. Winterboutom caught a severe cold. Mrs. Godfrey, another friend of the burgiar, also living in the house, sent her little girl up to the sisters' rooms with a bottle of medicine and a recommendation to take a good big dose. This Mrs. Winterbottom did, but was soon taken with a chill, followed by a burning sensation in the stomach and violent nausea. Captain Petty heard of this and concluded that a second and more serileved by a burning sensation in the stomach and violent nausea. Captain Petty heard of this and concluded that a second and more serious attempt had been made to disable the young woman. On Friday Magnire was brought to trial before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, and mainly through the testimony of the two sisters he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. That evening Sarah went down into the courtyard of the house and drew a pail of water at the hydrant. She then returned to her room, after passing Mr. Godfrey on the way, and drank two cupstul of the water. A few minutes after this she began to suffer severe pains, and a doctor had to be summoned. He gave the patient a violent emetic. She was then taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. As the young woman was leaving the house she remembered that Mr. Godfrey had made a movement with the hand toward her pail of water. She consequently called upon her sister to save the water, which was sent to the hospital. No arrests have yet been made, as the nature of the poison has not yet been made, as the nature of the poison has not yet been determined.

ESCAPE FROM SING SING PRISON. A convict named Holland, who was serving a senburglary, was discovered to be mussing Friday morning. The day previous he had fixed up a dummy in his cell, being assisted in doing this by the

fact that he was employed in the main prison as a hall boy. Holland then secreted himself, and at night his keeper, being deceived by the dummy, ceunted him out, enabling him to make his escape. Holland has served only three weeks of his present sentence. He had served a previous term under the name of George Coppengrud. of George Coppengrud, a burglary for which Holland was sentenced burglary for which Holland was sentenced

name of George Coppengrud.

The burglary for which Holland was sentenced was committed at the house of Edward S. Ely, No. 26 West Twenty-sixth-st., on the night of October 16. Superintendent Walling, believing that Holland would make his way to this city, sent out the following alarm, yesterday to all police stations:

Look out for James Holland, alias George Coppinger, who escaped from Sing Sing; burglar and sneak thief, 30 years, 5 feet 12 inches, complexion sailow, eyes gray, hair dark brown.

PREFERRING DEATH TO LIFE. Ezekiah Potter, age forty-five, a clerk in a grovery house in Hudson-st., cut his throat with a pockt-knife yesterday morning, at No. 113 Hudson-st., and also made an attempt to shoot himself. He was found by the neighbors, and taken to Chambers Street Hospital, where little nope was given of his recovery. Potter has a wile and tamily in Providence, R. I. The motive for his desperate set is not known, but it is believed to be dinancial embarrassment.

financial embarrassment

A convict in Sing Sing Prison, named William Heinz, attempted suicide Friday algat by cutting his Wrist. He was discovered in time to prevent a fatal result. Fear of punishment for not performing his work properly is believed to be the cause of his attempt upon his life.

OBSTRUCTING A CONEY ISLAND AVENUE. It has been desirable to those during business at the lower end of Coney Island that the Concourse should be continued by the opening of what is called Surf-ave., thus making a continuous broad drive past all the frequented places of the Island.
John G. McKane, of Graveserd, Chairman of the
Kings County Supervisors' Committee on Streets,
Avenues, Roads and Railroads, has charge of the Avenues, Roads and Railroads, has charge of the scheme, which from its conception has met with vigorous opposition by many whose interests might be affected by the success of the undertaking. Among these was Andrew R. Culver, of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad, whose property crosses the line of the avenue. After much persuasion he was induced to cooperate in the matter, and the wrote a letter to Mr. McKane, telling him that the Prospect Park and Coney Island Reitroad Company would give its consent to extending the Concourse across the depot grounds of the company. course across the depot grounds of the company, making some reservations, which were acquiesced

The Supervisors forthwith took measures for the completion of the extension, and made a contract for the work with Robert Fury, who did his part of the work without delay. One of Mr. Culver's reservations was that his company would undertake the construction of that part of the avenue running through its land. Mr. Culver was conserved to go about the work tardily, and a day or two ago, to the astonishment of the people interested, it was found that Mr. Culver bad built a barricade at the terminus of the avenue where the rathroad property began. Massive posts were driven into the ground and planks were nailed to them, completely stopping all right of way on the avenue. The tracks which had been torn up to make way for the avenue have been relaid, but Mr. Culver gives no explanation. It is thought that the question of possessing a niece of land belonging to the town of Gravesend adjoining Mr. Culver's depot has something to do with Mr. Culver's action. The Supervisors forthwith took measures for the Culver's action.

IMPROVEMENTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

the Manhattan Beach property on Coney Island. It is made necessary by the damage done by a recent storm, which washed out the sand beneath the storm, which washed out the sand beneath the three-inch oak plank apron which was put up last spring in tront of the bulkhead, opposite the Manhattan Beach Hotel and Bathing Pavilion. The bulkhead is thus left unprotected. The Manhattan Improvement Company has had plans prepared which it is believed will prevent the waves from doing any further damage. A double row of piles six feet apart will be driven in front of the Bathing Pavilion, and stones filled in between. Four jetties, extending at right angles to the beach and 100 feet long, will be baint to prevent the washing away of the sand on the beach by the un-Four letties, extending at right angles to the ocar-and 100 feet long, will be binit to prevent the washing away of the sand on the beach by the un-dertow and eddies, which are formed in severe storms. These jetties will be placed at intervals of nearly 400 feet, from the western end of the Bathing Pavilion to the eastern end of the bulk-bead in front of the Oriental Hotel. They will be of rows of piles twe've feet apart, filled between with stones. Some fears are entertained in regard to the safety of the Oriental Hotel, if unusually se-vere storms occur this winter. Unlike the Manhattan Beach Hotel, it is not built on piles, but on a brick

Preparations for improvements during next son are making in the part of Coney Island ex-ling in front of the Observatory at Wes tending in front of the Observatory at West Brighton Beach, and several old buildings are being taken away.

MADAME GERSTER AT A FAIR.

Madame Gerster assisted at the floral temple at St. Francis Xavier's Fair last night. She arrived at the ball about 8:30 o'clock in company with her They were met by the Rev. Father Dealy husband. They were not by the Rev. Father Dealy, pastor of the claurch, and members of the Excentive Committee. She was then escorted to the floral temple, which was tastefully decorated with vines and evergreens and abundantly supplied with choice flowers and bandsome bouquets. A reception was held in the floral temple, and the ladies presiding at the different booths were presented to the singer. Madame Gerster then began to sell become a force of the control of the singer. bouquets. A long line of ladies and gentlemen was formed in front of the recess in the temple at which she sat, and for two hours she was kept busy.

A TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE HILTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SARATOGA, Nov. 20 .- A public testimonial to Judge Hilton, signed by over 100 of the leading business men and citizens of Saratoga Springs, was published in The Saratogian to-day. The testimonial acknowledges in flattering terms Judge Hilton's munificent ontlay at Woodlawn Park, and his pubhe sprit in throwing this park, with its five or six miles of beautiful roads, open to the public for pleas-

miles of beautiful roads, open to the public for pleasure driving.

The Judge has expended about \$250,000 on these grounds, which include about 300 acres of forest and open country, and still further improvements are contemplated for next year. Among the signers of the testimonial are Judge Crane, Judge Bock, James M. Marviu, Colonel H. S. Clements, of Congress Hall, John M. Davison and the Hon. George West.

ATTEMPTING TO WARM GIANT POWDER.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 20 .- A shaft is

being sunk on the Shawangunk Mountain, at the Beyon farm, near New-Vernon, Sullivan County, for immerals Yesterday, Mrs. Levi Hulscapple, whose husband is employed in the mine, placed a cartridge of giant powder in the oven to warm it. An explosion followed, blowing the stove to fragments and entirely demoishing that portion of the house. Mrs. Hulscapple was seriously, if not fatally, injured by the flying pieces of the stove, which tore the flesh from her limbs and shattered the bones. Her child and her sister, Mrs. Hatriet Beyea, who were in the room at the time, escaped injury. Mrs. Hulscappie's clothing took fire, but her husband smothered the flames.

COURTESIES TO GARFIELD.

CLEVELAND. Nov. 19.-General Garfield observed this, his forty-ninth birthday, as has been his custom for years, by paying a visit with his wife to his uncle, Thomas Garfield, at Warrensville, this county, whose birthday falls on the same date, and who is now seventy-nine years old. About seventy relatives and immediate friends were present. After the four o'clock dinner, General and Mrs. Garfield visited a relative in this city, where he was called upon by a large number of citizens of the neighborhood. In the evening he went home to Mentor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.-The Towpath Club of this city, who are preparing to welcome President-Elect Garfield, are in receipt of a letter from the General acknowl edging the receipt of the club's tender of a reception and screnade upon his arrival in the city, and expressing his thanks for the intended couriesy. General Garfield says he cannot as yet name the day, but that he will arrive sometime during the coming week.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20. - The Democrat today publishes a full report of the condition of the sugar crop of Louisiana for the present year, m up from replies to a circular letter addressed to was fifty bogsbeads of sugar or more To this circular about two hundred replies have been received from the entire sugar district of the State. They confirm the previous reports as to the excellence of the crop. Without exception they promounce the cane in fine condition and a large majority of them announce an increase of acreage and a large yield per acre.

FATAL AFFRAY NEAR WEST POINT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 20-In an affray in a bar-room at Highland Falls to-day, William Engels kircher shot John Meahan, who had struck him. Meaha died two hours afterward. He was one of a party of men employed on the West Point Tunnel, and paid off this morning, who were in Engelskircher's bar-room at

FINE ARTS IN BOSTON.

WORKS OF LIVING AMERICAN ARTISTS. THE MUSEUM EXHIBITION NOT WHOLLY SATISFAC-TORY-IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF ART NEG-LECTED-NEW-YORK AND BOSTON CONTRIBU TORS AND THEIR WORKS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Bosron, Nov. 10 .- The long-expected exhibition of works of hving American artists opened at the Museum of Fine Arts, in this city, on Tues day. The collection comprises 252 works of art, of which 154 are paintings in oil, sixty-nine in watercolors, fifteen s.udies in black and white, and twenty pieces of statuary, medallions, etc. These various works are displayed in the main picture gallery and the east wing of the museum, the permanent exhibits of which have been withdrawn for a time to make room for these products of modern schools. In the wing, however, a considerable portion of the works of Gilbert Stuart-which have been on exhibition during the summer-remain upon the walls, and afford not a little occasion for comparison with the portraits of the latter-day artists, not always to the advantage of the latter. Stuart is regarded as rather antiquated, and as practising a method now fossilized, in the estimation of some of our local painters, but it is a fact not less painful than o byjous that his portrait of General Knox, which is one of his most remarkable works, makes both the color and sentiment of every other pertrait in the room seem tawdry and cheap. The first impression one gains in

ining this collection of contemporary art is the preponderance of portrait, character and decorative work which appears in it. Landscape and marine views, which usually comprise the bulk of similar displays, are notably lacking, forming only about one-third of the whole. Whether this dearth of landscape work is to be attributed to the unfavor able criticisms of the committee, or to the neglect of our leading landscape artists to contribute, there is no means of knowing. At all events, the roll of famous names is limited. From Boston we have only J. Foxeroft Cole, J. Appleton Brown, George S. Wasson, F. B. DeBlois, John B. Johnston, John J. Enneking, Ernest Longfellow and Thomas Robmson among the landscape painters of repute, and few of these are adequately represented. The representation from New-York is even more restricted Arthur Quartley, A. H. Wyans, George H. Yewell, William Sartam, Charles H. Miller, George Inness, jr., William M. Chase, James D. and George H. Smillie, William Gedney Bunce and Samuel S. Mitchell are the only representatives of metropolitan methods in landscape, marine, architectural or still-life painting; and we look in vain for the familiar work of Swain Gifford, the elder Inness, Shirlaw, Homer, Bricher, and the many others whose hands have appeared in less ambitious exhibitions in this city. Even those who do contribute are not, as a rule, adequately represented. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEW-YORK.

Charles H. Miller makes the most liberal display of the New-York artists, showing four pictures "Landscape and Cattle," No. 49; "Landscape at Queens, Long Island," No. 63; "Distant View of New-York City from Weehawken, N. J.," No. 100, and "Fishermen of Little Neck Bay," No. 127. The distant view of New-York is the most ambitious work of the four, having a glowing evening sky and a skilful description of foliage in rich but subdued color. All of his paintings have attracted much favorable comment, being produced in a striking and original way and quite distinct in treatment from those of any local painter. Mr. Quartley and Mr. Wyant are each represented by a single work-the former by a marine view, entitled " Homeward," representing fishermen leaving their boat at anchor and wading ashore under a lowering sky, which breaks in cold light at the horizon; and the latter by a painting entitled "Early Morning in the Adirondacks," which is a strong example of his peculiar style, but not as interesting or representative as some other works which he has preously shown here. Mr. Bance exhibits a large Morning in Venice," which is the first of his fin shed works ever shown in Boston. At the opening of the St. Botolph Club, last spring, he contributed a study of Venetian fishing-boats, and its vigor and command of color caused much admiring comment while the picture in the present collection has de eldedly deepened the good impression. It is broad in treatment, but very full of expression, and produces in a singularly free and unconventional way the idea of spaciousness and the illuminated baze of the sea. The huge brown sails of a knot of fishingvessels in the right foreground are artistically intreduced to add to the effect of distance, and complete the harmomous chord of the work. James D. Smillie's contribution is a small but eran," representing a buge and solitary cedar, half torn by the wind from the rocky erag to which it clings, and mutely protesting in the agony of tossing branches and twisted roots against the fall into the sea below which seems momentarily to threaten it. George H. Smillie shows a barren sheeppasture, painted chiefly in browns, and with a stern realism quite in sympathy with the subject. George Inness, jr., contributes a painting of canaloat horses, with a subordinated landscape, and a singular and foreible effect of hight and shadow. The work, as a whole, is not pleasing; but the action of the tugging horse, which is the chief figure in the picture, is well caught. Mr. Chase exhibits a carefully painted piece of still life, which is familiar to the art public of New-York, and has been reproduced in one of the leading art periodicals. It represents a white cockatoo plucking at a brass dish filled with flowers, beside which stands a large vase in a rich tone of subdued green. It is the most noticeable work of its class in the exhibition. Mr. Sartain's method is shown in "The Kasba at Algners," No. 39, and an "Avenue of Trees, Montmartre, Paris," as well as in a study for a head, which will be spoken of further on. These are all the works of New-York landscape painters that are worth mentioning—a meagre display sur-ly, in view of the resources of that city.

WORK FROM BOSTON SIUDIOS, Fexcroft Cole, who is generally admitted to represent the best landscape method of this city. sends none of those cattle pieces for which he is especially noted. Indeed, he seems of late to have neglected somewhat this branch of his art. In few of the pictures he has painted this summer do cattle occur, and in these they are subordinate and not the principal features of the work. He has, however, been devoting some attention to marine painting, and shows in this exhibition a view of Marblehead Harbor, which is one of the best marines in the gallery. He also shows a large landscape entitled "October," which is generally considered to be by no means the best of his recent efforts. It has strong points, nevertheless, and is the most notable landscape from a local studio which appears on the walls. Mr. Wasson, who shares Mr Cole's studio, and who is the most original and promising marine painter of his years in the city, displays two pictures-one of Glonces:er Harbor, and the other of a view outside Half-way Rock," a noted landmark off the Marblehead shore. His pictures have no straining after effect, and display no indecision, but are freely and honestly composed and painted. Appleton Brown, whose delineation of pure light and atmosphere is not rivalled in Boston, sends a small picture which represents him but inadequately. It is a landscape with cows feeding, and is a pleasant and sunny, but by no means brilliant picture. Mr. Johnston, whose efforts are very suggestive of Daubigny's methods efforts are very suggestive of Daubigny's methods (indeed, he is a pupil of that master), shows a view in the Concord Meadows, which is noticeable from its firm handling and appreciation of broad effects and harmony of light and shade. Thomas Robinson, who is the representative par excellence of the system of art which the pupils of the late William M. Hunt affect, sends to the gallery a large canvas, representing a Vermoot mountain view. The work is one of his best, being large enough to carry sifely the heavy treatment it has undergone. This artist appears at his best in works of this size; when he essays a smaller picture he frequently makes a sad meas of it. Mr. Enneking sends a large painting of brown woods and a November twilight, one of his favorite subjects, and Mr. Longlethow a carefully painted moon-

jects, and Mr. Longfeilow a carefully painted moon-inght scene on the Nile, with a boat-lead of sleepy Egyptians lazily floating down the stream. The sense of indolent repose on boat, land and water and in the sky is strongly presented.

tops all others is George Fuller's "Quadroon." The wild, sad look of the haunting eyes attracts everyone who looks into them, and produces an everstrengthening impression. The work owes not a little of its power to its technical excellence, which in color, drawing and harmony is well-nigh complete. There is no other figure in the room which rivals this in the impression of actual and intense per sonality. The work of a New-York artist which attracts the most attention is the study of a head by Mr. Sartain, alluded to above. Boston taste runs to studies rather than to finished pictures, but no study of local artists has demonstrated such skill and resource as this. J. Alden Weir sends a number of works, of which the best is perhaps his portrait of Olin L. Warner, the sculptor. This quite "takes the eye" of the conservative element of our art students, and is warmly praised by many whose good opinion is well worth having. Mr. Weir also good opinion is well worth average.

shows a "Head of a French Pensant and Child,"
and an ideal work of "Barbara Freitchie." An
artist must strike a very strong and original
conception to please the public, who consider John
G. Whittier almost their fellow-townsman, and this last-mentioned picture, in spite of its unmistakable excellence, fails to satisfy them wholly. Douglas Volk is represented by a decorative portrait entitled "In the Studio. Portrait of Miss H.," and a sleep-Volk is represented by a decorative formal to the Studio. Portrait of Miss H.," and a sleeping child, with the arms of its colored nurse clasped over her breast, entitled, "In the Park," J. Carroll Beckwith shows a figure in a black riding-habit, capitally painted, standing against a yellow curtain, which brings out the face and form in strong relief. It is entitled, "Portrait of Miss McC." George reisef. It is entitled, "Portrait of Miss McC., Georg W. Maynard shows two character portraits, one of our versatile young artist, Frank D. Millet, in his costume as war correspondent of The London Newsduring the Eusso-Turkish war, and the other of a lady, scated upon a furry robe and playing a banio. In water-color drawing New York is represented by unimportant works of F. S. Chirch and F. Honkinson Smith, and by a charming picture of snow-birds, by Miss Fidelia Bridges.

by Miss Psielia Bridges.

Boston's representation in portraiture and character and decorative work is generous, but not by any means complete. Frederick P. Vinton sends three portraits, of George Baty Blake, William H. Gardiner, and the R-v. Dr. George E. Ellis. Benjamin C. Porter is represented by the portrait of Miss Mand Howe, which has been exhibited in Paris and New-York. He has put some recent work into the picture, which has, to say the least, not improved it. It is, however, the most complete decorative portrait in the exhibition, and is a marvei of brilliant and careful color and skilful modelling and drawing. in the exhibition, and is a marvel of brillant and careful color and skilful modelling and drawing. George Van Hoessim, Otto Grundmann, Miss Puebe Jenks, T. W. Dewing, John Seinger, Charles Sprague Pearce and Miss Annie C. Norvell contributed good work, and the so-called "Hunt School" is represented by a number of those crude studies which it seems satisfied to produce without indications of finished pictures growing out of any of them. Frederick Crowninshield exhibits a decertaive limette vigorously treated, F. D. Willet several of his chaste and delicate studies in its a decerative lunette vigorously treated, F. D. Millet several of his claste and delicate studies in genré, and Thomas Juglaris, a new manie in Boston, a large painting entitled "L'Invasion," representing a dweller in caves intently observing from the top of a claff the rising smoke of the invaders' camp-fires, while his unde spouse, with a child clinging to her, strives to hold him back from the attack he seems about to make. The plan of the work is original, and the painting of desh in the body of the woman falls little short of excellence, but the drawing is somewhat hard and the general color cold. It is an interesting work, however, as color cold. It is an interesting work, however, as

color cold. It is an interesting work, however, as indicative of a style of art hitherto but little practised here.

Some fine work is shown in sculpture. Augustus St. Gandens, of New-York, contributes his marble bust of President Woodsey, of Yale, and four vazorous medailtons in bronze of Dr. Henry Sniff, Frank Mildet, Bastien LaPage and Rodman DeKay Gnider. Oin L. Warner is represented by busts of the Key. L. Warner, M. ss. Maud Morgan and Mr. H. P. Wolcott, of New-Y-rs, and medalhons of Professor and Mrs. Robert W. Werr and Mr. George Jones. James Priestman, of Boston, shows a capital head of a Durham bull, thoroughly bovine and full of character. Daniel C. French sends but one example of his superior art, a bust of Mr. J. Elintt Cabot, and T. H. Bartlett contributes a remarkable bust in his superior art, a bust of Mr. J. Elhott Cabot, and T. H. Bartlett contributes a remarkable bust in bronze of the Hon. Oakes Ames, another of John H. Coffing, and a bronze figure of an Indian. Mr. Bartlett's young son, Pani W. Bartlett, dispiavas sur-prising taient in a bust of his grandmother—a work which called out the congratulations of the jury of the Salon, where it was exhibited has season—and a spuried head of a kidin bronze, which is full of charspirited head of a kidin bronze, which is full of character and a certain humorous perception of the peculiarities of the animal. In short, the work of this lad suffers little by comparison with that of his leders. The exhibition of scalpture is as a whole the most satisfactory part of the display, indicating at once originality and power, and a strong artistic insight into life and character—qualities deplorably lacking in the majority of the portraits.

Broadly considered, the present exhibition is not satisfactory, although it may result in spurring endeavor to make a better showing in later years—for it is the intention of the trustees of the Maseum to make a display of contemporary art an annual

for it is the intention of the trustees of the Museum to make a display of contemporary art an annual feature of the institution. Such enterprises take shape slowly, and complete success is rarely at-tained at once. The old ery of partiality and un-just discrimination on the part of the examining committee is already raised in the present instance, although there is nothing to show them calpable except the fact that more than one-half the pictures ful, unless its intent be to discourage men from accepting a place on an examining board.

OBITUARY.

GOVERNOR JAMES D. WILLIAMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 20.-Governor James D. Williams died at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was taken ill on the day of the Presidential election but his illness was not considered dangerous until within the past three or four days. His disease was inflammation of the bladder, with which he has been afflicted for about fifteen years. His funeral will take place at his farm, near Wheatland, in Knox County, where he has resided for forty years. His wife died only a few months ago. The last public appearance of Gevernor Williams was just three reeks ago, when he made an address at the dedication of the new dining half of the House of Refuge, at Plainteld. Licentenant-Governor Gray was telegraphed for his morning and will arrive to night, and perform the attes of Governor until the meeting of the Legislature a January, when he will be succeeded by Albert G. Porter (Rep.), the Governor-elect.
COLLEMBUS, Onlo, Nov. 20.—The flags on the State
House sere are at half mast, as a token of respect to
the late Governor Williams, of Indiano.

James Douglass Williams was born in Piqua County, Onto, January 16, 1898. His parents were of Scotch-Irish blood on one side and Welsh-English on the other. His ancestors came to this country about the middle of the last century, settling in George Williams, his father, settled in Onio at an early date in the history-of that State, but removed to Knox County, Ind., in 1818. Governor Williams's opportunities for education were limited to a few winter sessions at the country school. His father died in 1828, leaving to his family of six children little else than his farm, James remained at home until his marriage in 1831 to the daughter of a neighboring farmer, when he purchased a quarter section of wiid land, erected a log cabin and began the toilsome task of making a home in the wilderness. This farm was enlarged from time to time until it included 2,000 acres.

Governor Williams made his first appearance in public life in 1839, when he became a justice of the peace. He was sent to the State Legislature in 1843; since which time be was almost constantly in public life. He represented his district in the State Board of Agriculture for sixteen years, filling the office of president for four years, and served seven years in the State House of Represen tatives and twelve years in the Senate. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention and in 1873 was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Oliver P. Morton. In 1874 he was elected to the LiVth Congress from the Hd Indiana District as a Democrat, receiving a majority of nearly 8,000. He served from December 6, 1875, to December 1, 1876, when he resigned, having been elected Governor of Indiana for the term ending next January. Governor Williams was Chairman of the House Committee on Accounts while in Congress. His record on the financial questions was such as to satisfy the inflation clement of his party. The name by which the Governor was best known was that of "Blue Jeans" Williams. His tail and ungainly figure was always clad in an old-fastioned suit of blue jeans, and when he took the oath of office as Governor he wore a suit of the same material, which had been presented to him by several Kennoxy ladies. The only speech he ever made in Congress that attracted attention was the brief one in which tatives and twelve years in the Senate. In 1872 he was material, which had been presented to him by sever Kentucky ladies. The only speech he ever made in Co gress that attracted attention was the brief one in which he tuns referred to his dress: "I am not ashamed of noil-fashioned Kentucky jeans. The people of Indiana an not ashamed of me because I wear it, and I am sure it country would be the better for it if we could get bac to the simple habits of our fathers in the matter of dre-as well asseme other things."

JOHN GRIFFIN HAVILAND.

John Griffin Haviland died in Florence, Italy, on Nov. 17, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Haviland was born in Westchester County, and was a drug merchant in this city for many years. For the pas twenty-five years he has lived in Italy, whither he was ed by his love of music. He was never married. An older brother, Daniel G. Haviland, was the founder of the well-known Haviland Porcelain Manufactory at

THE REV. DR. THOMAS H. NEWTON. Petersburg, Va., Nov. 20 .- Information

has been received here of the death of the Rev. Thomas R. Newton, D. D., LL.D., a well-known Presbyterian sense of indolent repose on boat, land and water and in the sky is strongly presented.

PORTRAITURE AND DECORATIVE WORK.

In portrait and character work, of which the collection chiefly consists, the one nicture which over-

PROBLEMS OF THE FAIR.

SOME DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME. TALK WITH J. H. RUTTER, OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD-WHAT THE EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA HAS SHOWN -FACIS AND FIGURES-OBJECTIONS TO THE CENTRAL PARK SITE.

James H. Rutter, general manager of the New-York Central, who is a member of the World's Fair Committee on Sites, and also the chairman of the Committee on Transportation, was asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter whether he was in favor of Central Park as the site for the proposed Exhibition.

"I cannot answer that question," he replied, " without making an explanation. To some extent Central Park may be an excellent situation, but if I explain exactly my position in regard to it you will be better able to see what my opinion is. When the question of a site was first discussed I looked at the subject from an entirely business point of view, of course, considering only what was best for the Fair. Sabsequently I was met by a gentleman, interested in another manner, who very strongly urged Manhatian-square and the south end of Central Park; his argument being that the city could not legally contribute anything toward the Exhibition, but might help if the building now forming part of the original design for the Museum of Natural History were completed, as the whole of it could be used for the purposes of the Fair. I looked at the part of the park suggested and at the present portion of the Museum, taking also a view of the approaches to both from a transportation point of view. I concluded at the time that if I were correct in my idea that the success of the fair de pended to any extent upon the means of access to it, it would not answer the purpose, and that the enterprise would not be successful, however much

it would benefit the museum." " Did you know that a majority of the Park Commissioners had expressed themselves as opposed to any portion of the park being used ?"

"Well, I felt satisfied that both the Park Commissioners and the public would refuse consent to the use of the most valuable part of the Park, and even if they did grant us the use of it, there would be the greatest difficulty in transporting materials for the building and the goods and machinery to be exhibited. One elevated railway and one trainway pass the proposed site, and the only other approach to be had is by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It was impracticable, also, for the reason that at the point of divergence, where the entire freight traffic of the road would pass, there are high bluffs of solid rock to be cut through, and neavy grades to be overcome. Subsequently, in company with the committee, I visited other sites, all of which seemed to be meligible until we viewed the territory north of the Park, between Fourth and Eighth-aves., One-hundred-and-teath and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-sts. I had learned that it was the general opinion of the committee that the Fair should be held on Manhattan Island, and I did nor, therefore, pay much attention to the other points suggested, but confined my thoughts to the territory north of One-hundred-and-tenth-st. and Inwood."

MATTERS OF TRANSPORTATION. "Are you not also chairman of the Committee on Transportation ?"

" Yes, and I was largely governed in my views by that. I did not believe that the Exposition could be a success unless proper facilities for this very im portant element were provided, not only for passen gers during the Exhibition, but for goods before an gers during the Exhaustron, our for goods seed and after it, as well as material to be used in construction of the buildings. I was especially impressed by the language of D. Torry, chief of the Bureau of Transportation of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, who in his report says:

Philadelphia, who in his report says:

"The laber of preparing for an exhibition of such magnitude is attended by many perplexing uncertainties; and in no department of the general work are these more manifest than in the transportation, very little being known in advance of the cross quantity of goods of the characteristics of articles of exceptional weight or dimensions which will be received, though this information has great value in determining the character and extent of facilities to be provided. Arrangements for receiving goods at such large exhibitions must be determined mainly from special considerations created by peculiarities of locations and the business customs of the country. The problem should be considered by an expert at the very inception of the enterprise, and all railroad tracks needed to facilitate the rapid and cheap transportation of buildings, and the making of general preparations, should be located so as to be available in handling exhibits without mearring additional expense for changing

should be located so as to be available in handline ex-hib to without mearing additional expense for chiaging their location, in adapting them to terminal service."

"I also learned from his report that the total re-ceipts of goods at the Contemnal Exposition, by rail-road and otherwise, were as follows:

	Loads.	Packages.	Net tons e 2,000 lbs.
Railroad Wagon, etc	4.103 19.839	96,349 57,924	22,271 6,287
Total	23,942	154,273	28,558

as the number of persons transported to and from the Exhibition. Of these, the railroads' city trains carried 3.574,528; the railroads from without the city, 2.334,804; the tramways, 10,557,100; and the remainder came by steamboats, carriages and on foot.

WHAT EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN.

"Now we certainly have a right," continued Mr. Rutter, " to expect that a properly organized fair in New-York will draw as many visitors as did the Centennial Exposition. A close reading of Mr. Torrey's report shows that the Exposition from the start would have done better had its managers, the exhibitors and the transportation lines understood better what was necessary. We have their experience to guide us, and I certainly see no reason why we should not have as many, if not more, visitors than at Philadelphia; and if so, how are they to be taken care of ?

"With all this before me I determined to keep in

view the one point-that of transportation-and several times I examined the approaches to Harlem Flats (north of One-hundred-and-tenth-st.) and Inwood. The latter I concluded to be the most accessible point, having nine lines of communication as follows: First, the Hudson River; second, the Hudson River Railroad; third and fourth, two of Hudson River Railroad; third and fourth, two of the elevated railroads (which I learned were pro-jected to the Kingsbridge Road); fifth, the Harlem River; sixth, the Hudson River Railroad; seventh, the New-York City and Northern Railroad; seighth, the Harlem Railroad; ninth, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. All this in addition to a beautiful drive along the Hudson. I also learned that it was the purpose of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad to reach the Hudson River at a point nearly opposite, and that the Pennsylva-nia and Erie Roads, by arrangement, could run their trains over the tracks of that road, reaching Inwood by a short ferry; or that both of these roads, as well as the Central of New-Jersey, could reach there by boats directly from their regular de-pots. I also learned that it was passible to establish pots. I also learned that it was possible to establish what might be termed a branch of the Custom House near this site, so that all foreign goods could be passed there, and save time and annoyance to all."

all. "
Did you lay these views before the committee?",
"I had intended to do so when the proper time
came, but I found there was a strong disposition on
the part of several of the gentlemen to insist upon came, but I found there was a strong disposition on the part of several of the gentlemen to insist upon Central Park, and I concluded that it was a foregone conclusion. Nevertheless, I gave them my views as briefly as possible. I did not give the statistics I have given you, fer I did not fave them with me, and could not undertake to repeat them from memory. Indeed, I was satisfied that there was a strong element in favor of working the Exposition in such manner as to be favorable not only to the Museum of Natural History, but also to the Museum of Art, and to use a part of the park, but not, however, that portion upon which great improvements have been made." The benefits to be derived by the present and

future generations from the assistance which could be readered these great educational institutions, in be readered these great educational institutions, in the only manner the city could legally render much it any aid to the Fair, were very eloquently shown It is a great project, and one to which every citizen of New York should lend his aid. Long after the of New York should lend his aid. Long after the Exposition is forgotten these great educators will stand as a monument to their projectors and monagers. I could in truth say only little against it, except to point out some of the difficulties in the details of which such an enterprise as this proposed Exposition is largely made up."

"Mr. Strong and several others say that the Fair will not be successful on any other site. Is that your opinion f"

gineering skill can overcome some of the difficulties

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SENTIMENTS OF THE SOLID SOUTH DESIRE FOR THE BREAKING UP OF ITS SOLIDITY -PLAIN TALK PROM A LOUISIANA DEMOCRAL To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to make an honest and sim. ple statement regarding the matter conndered in the TRIBUNE of the 3d inst., under the editorial heading "For the Solid Section."
All the people here are not Democrats because the

wish to be, but because they think they ought to be h order to protect themselves and their interest.
The Democracy alone is thought to be friendly, The Democraty atom.

"The ideas of the reb-liton" are in most part forgotten or unknown. It is felt that the war was a mistake, and there is no desire to see the mistake repeated. The unique englit to be preserved, but on a footing of equality for North in Republican hands ignores the weaker settles, unless for purposes of oppression or plunder. It is stea thought that if the Southern people were to become Republicant the Republicans of the North and West would at ones become Democratic in order still to they their county. If the professional politician could, here ever, be put aside and the people of both parties he allowed to commune together, it is confidently asserted that existing diff rences would be speedily sattled. The bigheartedness of the contributors to the reliev fever relief fund of 1878 is pointed to in support of this belief.

"Tolerance and fair play " are scarcely thought to be accorded in the North by those who cryou in that strain against the South. The working people in the factories, great and small, are enid to be obliged to yote the Republican tichet or clss have to qui the planes. Indeed, toe war has been kept up long enough and ought to be stop, ed, by whom and whereavers waged. If instead of the coming Congress there could be held a convection of representatives fresh from the people of all the States, it is believed here that peed and good will would at once be established, the solidity of the South would be broken forever, and a day of her glory and increased prosperity would immediately dawn upon the face of the whole country.

But since this cannot be, let the next beat thing be done. General Garfield becomes President; the party which elected him will doubliess have a controling majority in Congress; let General Garfield extend the friendly hand and but supporters legislate for the whole people, alike for all, in triendliness and fairness, and the Southern rock will be thus drilled for the blast that must speedily follow. Solidity is distilled here believe me, it is. Let the ruling party be marmanings as they are strong, and incy can depend on being me accorded in the North by those who cry out in that

must speedily follow. Solidity is distance here—somes me, it is. Let the ruling party be marmanmous as they are strong, and hery can depend on being ma-hale way, or even further, and on having their disp-sitions warmly appreciated. Malice is not cherisard here, but it is thought to be cherished there. That be-there, but it is thought to be cherished there. That one

SOUTHERN DESIGNS ON THE WHITE HOUSE To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of the 16th instant

I find a notice of the proposal made in the South that the Electors from that section cast their votes in the Electoral College for Garfield. The facts stated are trus, and more evidence can be furnished than you have given, but your deductions from the facts are mistaken. You say ; " This is a fresh symptom of Southern wearsness of Southern solidity." The only reason why this proposal is made-the only object Southern Democrata have in making it-is to try and capture President Carfield, They recognise a practically Solid North-a Republican President and Congress, and with their usual dap-licity are endeavoring to secure control of the Presiden or their own benefit. They have lost Congress and cannot hope for anything from that quarter, and are enleavoring to excite the sympathy and gratitude of Presdent Garfield by making such propositions as you have oublished, and then coming to the President and saying: But for the obligation imposed upon us by our accept ance of the position of electors for General Hancock, we would have voted for you." Only one who was born and reared, as I was, amongst these Southern Democrap can understand the full measure of their political daplicity. Having been defeated by the Republican parts they are planning to snatch the fruits of victory by debauching the successful candidate. I know General Garfield too well to suppose for an in-Garfield too well to suppose for an instant that he will be imposed on by this pretence. I am certain that numbers of Southern Democratic leaders—men like Lamar, Hampton, Stephens, and others of that class—will attempt the role I have spoken of. Should they succeed tag would treat President Garfiell as they have President Hayes, deceive him, and then hold him in contemp. When they tall, as they will fail, to schoe President Garfield they will respect him for his sense and conage in refusing to be deceived or builted, and will give straight Republican Administration the support they would refuse to one that feared or traded with them.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, 1889.

THE WASTE OF CROTON WATER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: In your issue of this date I notice a paragraph as to the water supply, and its "reckless waste," and the necessity of a remedy. Having made an examination of this question I am satisfied that the d fflerity does not arise so much from "reckless waste," as from waste from defective plumbing, causing leakage. Mr. Campbell in his last report speaks of having found by examinations made at night, that there is in waste, between 12:30 n.m. and 3 a.m. houses, and this when all the occupants were probably askeep. Such a waste could not have been from use, if must have been from leakage arising from imperfect plumbing. If that be the average throughout the city. the total waste would be about 38,760,000 gallens per day, which is more than one-third of the present water

You also say "the only cure for the evil is the exterrou also say the only cure for the evit she exists and the meter system, which is still far from being sufficiently wide in its application." According to Mr. Campbell's report there are now 4.284 meters in section, without any perceptible relief. It appears to take as much water to supply the city as it did be fore the background of meters. The reason is that meters do not troduction of meters. The reason is that meters do not tend to stop waste from defective plumbing. It such be the fact, a system is necessary by means of which the location of lenkage from defective plumbing can be dis-New-York, Nov. 20, 1880.

"LITTLE JOKER" BALLOTS IN FLORIDA To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE WEEKLY TRIBENE of the 10th inst. it is urged that the first duty of the Republican party is toward the finances of the Nation. Permit me to urge, as a matter of at least equal importance, the proper conducting of elections, especially in the South. do not become tragedies is no fault of Democratic man agers. In this precinct of Gaded in County at the late election another Republican and myself kept close watch at the polts, although while so doing our lives were froquently threatened. When the ballot-box was opened it was found to contain 189 ballots, while the tally lists called for only 181. Then one of the Democratic may agers was selected to withdraw and destroy the surplus eight tickets. It took him just half an hour to do the job, and, accordingly, every ballot thrown out was a Republican one. During those thirty minutes, also, he sas busily engaged in unfolding "little joker" ballots, which took the place of legally cast Republican votes. I have undoubted evidence that this plan was practised in all the precincts of this country, and throughout the State generally. It is to be hoped that Messts. Esbec and Witherspoon will coalect the seats in Congress of which they have thus been defrauded.

THE DISCOVERY OF CENTRAL PARK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: We are glad to have THE TRIBUNE protest in the stronges' possible terms against the use of Central Park, or any portion of it, for the Exhibition of 1883, believing you thus speak the minds of the mast intelligent portion of our community upon this subject. The Executive Committee, in its search after "sites," reminds one of Dickens's " Lazy Tour of Two Idle AP prentices." They have wandered up south and down north for six months or more, and finally have found Central Park f We thought the chief business of this "expedition" was to find a site for the Fair, and not to find Central Park, for that was not to be considered as an eligible site, it being our own and only pleasure ground, and the rights of our citizens to it as such are invi There is an abundance of available space between One-humed and tenth and One-hundred and twenty secon-sis, as was suggested by one of your correspondents a lew days since, and we also have Port Morris, of the other side of the river, a deligatful and quite accessible site.

Better not have the Fair at all than to hold it in our ap. RESIDENT. New-York, Nov. 18, 1880.

APPEALING AGAINST THE PASSION PLAY

To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: Will you do all you can through you valuable paper to prevent the production of the Passion.
Play ! At an informal gathering of ladies yesterday there was such an expression of utter and entire condemna-tion of it, from a moral and religious standpoint, that, knowing the utter tenbility of our sex to ac anything to prevent it, it was thought best to ask the aid of THE TRIBUNE, whose influence is sufficient to per vent its representation. I ask you to throw your great in three and power against what we believe would be if produced, a great moral and religious insult to cor-city. Shall we not be as scrupulous at least as san Francisco !

Francisco I

Do all you can to prevent it, and hundreds of wire

and mothers will owe you a debt of gratitude.

New York, Nov. 17, 1880.